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# A NEW SPELLING BOOK

GRADES THREE & FOUR



ALEXANDER

LONGMANS, GREEN AND CO.

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# A NEW SPELLING BOOK

BY

GEORGIA ALEXANDER

SUPERVISING PRINCIPAL IN THE INDIANAPOLIS PUBLIC SCHOOLS

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NOTE

*Suggestions to Teachers, Dictionary Lessons, etc.,* to be found at the back of the complete volume.

*A New Spelling Book*

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## TABLE OF DIACRITICAL MARKS.

## VOWELS.

ä, as in...Ele, chä/ös, chäm/ber.  
 å, " " "sen/äte, å-e/ri-al, sal/u-tä-ry.  
 â, " " "cäre, pär/ent, com-päre/, äir.  
 ä, " " "äm, fät, ät-täck/, re/ad-mit/.  
 ä, " " "ärm, fä/ther, älms, ärt, pälm.  
 ä, " " "äsk, gröss, ä-bate/, A-mer/i-cä,  
 bot/ä-ny.  
 æ, " " "ä/näl, in/fant, mad/äm.  
 a, " " "all, awe, swärm, talk, draw.  
 ö, " " "öve, se-reñe/, hë'll-om/e-ter.  
 ê, " " "ê-vent/, dô'lln/ê-ate, sê-reñe/.  
 ê, " " "ênd, mët, con/dém-na/tion.  
 ê, " " "fêrn, hêr, pêr-vêrt/, ev/êr.  
 e, " " "re/cent, pru/dence, nov/el.  
 i, " " "ice, time, in-spire/, jus/ti-fi/a-ble.  
 i, " " "i-de/a, tri-bu/näl, di-am/e-ter.  
 i, " " "ill, pîn, ad-mi/t/, hab/it, in-fin/i-tive.  
 ö, " " "öld, röw, ö/ver, lö/co-mö/tive.  
 ô, " " "ô-bey/, tô-bac/cô, sor/röw, prô-pose/.

ô, as in...ôrb, ôr/der, ab-hôr/, ab-hôr-ring.  
 ô, " " "ôdd, nôt, fôr/est, in/côr-rect/.  
 ü, " " "üse, püre, tüne, dü/ty, as-süme/.  
 ü, " " "ü-nite/, ac/tü-ate, ed-ü-ca/tion.  
 y, " " "ryde, ry/mor, in-trÿde/.  
 y, " " "füll, put, ful-fill/, joy/fül, in-stru-ment.  
 ü, " " "üp, stüd/y, ün/der, in/dü-try.  
 û, " " "ûrn, fûrl, oon-câr/, bârn.  
 ý, " " "pit/ý, in/ju-ry, di-vin/i-tý.  
 oo, " " "food, moon, fool, noon, woo-ing.  
 oo, " " "foot, wool, book, croök/ed.  
 ou, " " "out, thou, de-vour/.  
 oi, " " "oil, re-joice/, em-broid/er-y.  
 x, representing the nasal tone (as in French or Portuguese) of the preceding vowel; as in entrée (än'trâ/).  
 ' (for voice-glide), as in pardon (pär'd'n), evil (é'v'l).

## CONSONANTS.

g (hard): as in go, anger; for gu, as in guard; for gue, as in plague; for gh, as in ghost.  
 s (surd, or sharp): as in so; for c, as in cell; for sc, as in science; for ss, as in hiss.  
 z (like s sonant): as in zone; for s, as in is, wise, music; for x, as in Xenophon, xylography.  
 ch (= tsh): as in chair, much; for tch, as in match.  
 sh: for ch, as in machine, chaise; for ce, as in ocean; for ci, as in social; for sci, as in conscious; for s, as in sure; for se, as in nauseous; for si, as in pension; for ss, as in issue; for ssi, as in passion; for ti, as in nation.  
 sh (=sh made sonant): for z, as in azure; for zi, as in glazier; for s, as in pleasure, usual; for si, as in vision; for g, as in rouge, cortège.  
 j (= dzh): for g, as in gem, giant; for gi and ge, as in religion, pigeon; for di, as in soldier; for dg, as in knowledge.

k: for ch, as in chorus, anarchy; for c, as in cat; for ck, as in duck; for qu, as in conquer, coquette; for que, as in pique.  
 kw: for qu, as in queen, quality.  
 ks (surd): for x, as in vex, exit, dextrous.  
 gz (sonant): for x, as in exist, exact, example.  
 f: for ph, as in philosophy, triumph; for gh, as in rough.  
 hw: for wh, as in what, why, where.  
 t: for ed, as in baked, crossed; for th, as in thyme, Thomas.  
 ng: as in long, singer; for ngue, as in tongue.  
 n (like ng): for n before the sound of k or hard g, as in bank, linger.  
 n (the ordinary sound): as in no, none, man, many.  
 th (sonant): for th, as in then, this, smooth, breathe.  
 th (surd): as in thin, through, breath, width.

NOTE. Foreign sounds are represented by the nearest English equivalents. Thus, y is employed as the nearest English vowel we have, inexact as it is, to replace u French and ü German; and in like manner the ô for the eu French and ö German.

ACCENTS AND HYPHENS. The principal accent is indicated by a heavy mark (´), and the secondary accent by a lighter mark (˘), at the end of the syllable.

NOTE. The diacritical marks given above are taken from Webster's International Dictionary, published by G. & C. Merriam Company, Springfield, Mass.



## SPELLING RULES TO BE TAUGHT INDUCTIVELY

I. The plural of nouns is regularly formed by adding *s* to the singular : see pages 21 and 22.

Exceptions :—

(a) Nouns ending in *f* change *f* to *r*, and add *es* : see pages 27 and 75.

(b) Nouns ending in *s*, *sh*, *ch*, and *x* add *es* : see page 31.

(c) Nouns ending in *y*, preceded by a consonant, change *y* to *i* and add *es* : see page 75.

(d) Some nouns ending in *o*, preceded by a consonant, add *es* : see page 75.

II. Final *e* is omitted when a termination beginning with a vowel is added to the word : see pages 34 and 90.

Exceptions :—

(a) Final *e* is retained when it is necessary to preserve the identity of the word, as in *dyeing*, *singeing* : see page 115.

(b) Final *e* is retained when preceded by *c* or *g*, as in *peaceable*, *courageous* : see page 103.

III. Final *y* when preceded by a consonant is generally changed to *i* when a letter or suffix is added ; as, *dry*, *dried* : see pages 23, 25, 52, and 84. Words ending in *ie* change *ie* to *y* when adding a suffix ; as, *die*, *dying* : see page 115.

IV. All monosyllables, or polysyllables accented on the last syllable, and ending in a single consonant preceded by a single vowel, double the final consonant before a suffix beginning with a vowel ; as, *thin*, *thinner*, *control*, *controlled* : see pages 40, 48, 52, and 90.

V. The word *full*, when it forms the ending of another word, is written with one *l* ; as, *tuneful*, *handful*.

VI. The possessive case of a noun in the singular number is formed by adding an apostrophe and *s* ; as, "The *bird's* wing," "The *man's* hat," "*James's* book." When the noun in the plural ends in *s*, the possessive is shown by adding an apostrophe only : as "*Birds'* wings," "*Boys'* games" ; when the noun does not end in *s*, an apostrophe and *s* are added : as "*Men's* gloves," "*Children's* books."

Note that *ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *its*, and *theirs*, have no apostrophe.

# A NEW SPELLING BOOK

THIRD YEAR — FIRST HALF

1

AT SCHOOL

class

games

stud'y

pen'cil

o bey'

learn

shouts

teach'er



desk

march

ear'ly

re cess'

en joy'

pu'pil

tab'let

les'son

**We give our heads and our hearts to God and our country! One country! One language! One flag!**

How does final *e* affect the vowels in these words? Give other examples.

can

pin

hop

plum

cane

pine

hope

plume

**NOTE:** Read the Suggestions to Teachers.

1

## 2

IN AUTUMN — *Dramatize*

load	hap'py	au'tumn	tak'ing
laugh	heav'y	or'chard	mel'low
fruit	bright	pleas'ant	chil'dren

When on the ground red apples lie  
 In piles like jewels shining,  
 And redder still on old stone walls  
 Are leaves of woodbine twining.

— HELEN HUNT JACKSON: *October's Bright Blue Weather*.

## 3

DEAR DICKEY,

I thank you very much for the pretty picture book you gave me. Sam asked me to show him the pictures. I read to him how the tame elephant took care of the little boy. I can read three or four pages without missing a word. Mother says I may go to see you next week. I am to ride my pony, Hero.

Your good friend,

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

NOTE: Written when George Washington was nine years old.

## 4

half	ache	cough	lose
guess	tooth	hoarse	a'ny
an'swer	a gain'	doc'tor	mon'ey

In which of these words does *y* have a sound of *i*? Name the vowels. When is *y* a consonant and when a vowel?

fly	kit'ty	yel'low
cry	can'dy	yes'ter day

## 5

IN THE MORNING — *Dramatize*

hair	ti'dy	comb	wash
tan'gle	clear	shoes	sis'ter
clothes	braid	fas'ten	sun'shine

So here hath been dawning  
Another blue day ;  
Think, wilt thou let it  
Slip useless away?

— THOMAS CARLYLE: *To-day*.

What is the silent letter in the word *comb*?

What word is left if we take *es* from *clothes*?

## 6

IN THE EVENING — *Dramatize*

romp	blocks	co'zy	sto'ries
tired	sleep'y	knees	blaz'ing
read	dreams	rid'dles	fa'ther's

So shut your eyes while mother sings  
Of wonderful sights that be,  
And you shall see the beautiful things  
As you rock in the misty sea.

— EUGENE FIELD: *Wynken, Blynken, and Nod*.

Underline all of the long vowels in the words above.

What is the difference in meaning between *fathers* and *father's*?

What is the sound of *ay* and *ai* in these words? Give other examples.

say	play	wait	nail
may	pray	rain	laid

## 7

AT BREAKFAST — *Dramatize*

or'ange	cream	chop	grid'dle
oat'meal	sug'ar	toast	mar'ma lade
po ta'toes	cof'fee	cakes	ta'ble cloth

Welcome to the new to-day !

Yesterday is past and gone ;

Good-bye night and twilight gray.

Earth has put the morning on.

— WILLIAM BRIGHTY RANDS.

## 8

AT DINNER — *Dramatize*

soup	rai'sins	sau'cer	roast
fork	des sert'	nap'kin	po lite'
knife	cus'tard	to ma'toes	crack'ers

A child should always say what's true,

And speak when he is spoken to ;

And behave mannerly at table

At least as far as he is able !

— R. L. STEVENSON: *The Whole Duty of Children.*

What is the silent letter in *knife*?

Give the two words that *what's* stands for.

## 9

hear	yard	meal	bought
should	plant	fresh	cheese
clear'ly	front	bread	oth'ers

Give the two sounds of *c*, *g* and *s* as found in these words. Give other examples.

cape	cent	good	gen'tle	seed	bus'y
cart	cit'y	great	gin'ger	some	a muse'

## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

ache	earth	very	useless
half	sugar	recess	raisins
soup	tooth	doctor	mellow
tame	leads	ground	dawning
any	table	pupils	teacher
lose	toast	learn	country
shoes	away	while	jewels
wash	laugh	clothes	stories
been	orange	hoarse	twining
here	cream	sister	children
pony	three	things	oatmeal
true	knees	coffee	studied
blue	bright	father	trouble
much	think	sleepy	missing
sight	again	to-day	another
what	tidy	apples	language
dear	happy	mother	pleasant
next	riddle	shining	twilight
sweet	answer	tangle	beautiful
tired	saucer	autumn	elephant
comb	friend	lesson	sunshine
fruit	thank	shouts	tomatoes
speak	early	picture	delicious
which	least	welcome	mannerly
braid	heavy	always	potatoes
asked	taking	fasten	wonderful
money	pretty	orchard	marmalade

## 10

The morning sets her rosy clouds  
 Like hedges in the sky,  
 And o'er and o'er their dear old tunes  
 The winds of evening try.

— ALICE CARY: *April*.

AT SUPPER — *Dramatize*

pears	co'coa	tea	bis'cuit
bread	sliced	wa'fer	smil'ing
ear'ly	but'ter	sup'per	thank'ful

Copy two words in which *y* has the sound of long *i*; two words in which it has the sound of short *i*.

Spell aloud five times the second syllable of *biscuit*.

## 11

Hearts, like doors, will ope with ease  
 To very, very little keys;  
 And don't forget that two are these:  
 "I thank you, sir," and "If you please."

first	fifth	ninth	Wednes'day
sec'ond	sixth	Sun'day	Thurs'day
third	sev'enth	Mon'day	Fri'day
fourth	eighth	Tues'day	Sat'ur day

May has two books to read.  
 John has two books, too.  
 I hope they will not read too much.  
 They should run and play, too.

What two sounds does *ea* have in the following? Find other examples on this page.

each	dear	head	read'y
meat	seal	deaf	health'y

## 12

How Jack's mother scolded when she learned he had sold the cow for five beans! Then she threw the beans out of the window. Finish the story using:

stalk	pal'ace	roar	heard
climb	hun'gry	laid	luck'y
please	gi'ants	ov'en	gold'en

Copy the words which will illustrate the two sounds of *s*; of *g*; of *c*.

## 13

none	ma'ny	wear	week
hav'ing	friends	shoes	ev'er y
al'ways	col'or	prompt	mak'ing
e nough'	choose	be gin'ning	trou'ble

Supply blanks. Make a rule for adding *ing* to words ending in *e*.

take	tak'ing	shine	shin'ing	love	lov'ing
have	—	make	—	come	—

## 14

lent	pack	twist	road
brush	lawn	taf'fy	right
cloth	par'ty	ca noe'	up set'
wrung	pic'nic	pad'dle	wag'on

My father is Mr. —.

My mother is Mrs. —.

My teacher is Miss —.

I live at — St. (or Ave.).

What is the sound of *ir*, *er*, *ur* and *or* in the following words?

girl	fern	hurt	work
bird	jerk	burn	world



## 15

A VISIT FROM SANTA CLAUS — *Dramatize*

can'dies  
ex pect'  
slipped  
un packed'  
whis'pered

mer'ry  
wrap'ping  
stock'ing  
sur prise'  
pres'ents



'Twas the night before Christmas, when all through the house  
Not a creature was stirring, not even a mouse;  
The stockings were hung by the chimney with care,  
In hopes that St. Nicholas soon would be there.

— CLEMENT C. MOORE: *A Visit from St. Nicholas.*

## 16

Jan'u a ry  
Feb'ru a ry  
March

A'pril  
May  
June

Ju ly'  
Au'gust  
Sep tem'ber

Oc to'ber  
No vem'ber  
De cem'ber

## 17

pair  
price  
doz'en  
harm  
nev'er

dark  
moon  
night  
names  
plain'ly

kept  
cel'lar  
on'ions  
clouds  
shin'ing

walked  
through  
o'pen ing  
run'ning  
chick'ens

What is the sound of each of the following as found in these words: *air*; *ar*; *aw*; *al*?

hair  
chair

arm  
part

saw  
paw

talk  
walk

## 18

Write a letter to your grandmother using :

dear	train	child	lov'ing
vis'it	trunk	com'ing	va ca'tion

I am old, so old I can write a letter ;

My birthday lessons are done ;

The lambs play always, they know no better ;

They are only one times one.

— JEAN INGELow: *Seven Times One.*

Write the two words in the stanza that are pronounced alike but spelled differently. How do they differ in meaning?

## 19

lay	flew	float	patch
dew	sung	light	stitch
white	rob'in	feath'er	thread
heav'y	cheer'y	up'ward	nee'dle

At the grocery I bought :

1 pt.	1 pint of sweet cream	1 doz.	1 dozen eggs
1 qt.	1 quart of buttermilk	1 lb.	1 pound of butter
1 gal.	1 gallon of cider	1 pk.	1 peck of apples

## 20

en joy'	meet	haste	snow'y
trip	road	waste	win'ter
south	ho ri'zon	brought	morn'ing

What is the sound of *oa* and *oe* in the following words? Give other examples.

goes	roar	load	po ta'toes
toes	boat	board	to ma'toes

## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

two	July	robin	stitch
too	oven	through	before
week	these	cheery	wrapping
pair	eighth	expect	clothing
pear	light	second	making
know	patch	unpack	seventh
laid	trunk	coming	Thursday
brush	canoe	Friday	creature
climb	mouse	needle	morning
road	right	upward	stocking
lawn	threw	custard	surprise
don't	April	having	birthday
easy	fourth	onions	feather
fifth	sixth	window	stirring
night	visit	chimney	thankful
write	August	slipped	Christmas
cocoa	merry	trouble	evening
float	please	candies	presents
ninth	wafer	letter	vacation
wrung	butter	smiling	December
clouds	many	Tuesday	January
heard	prompt	biscuit	Saturday
only	thread	loving	whispered
third	cellar	hungry	beginning
dozen	enough	scolded	February
lucky	finish	learned	September
brought	walked	opening	Wednesday

## THIRD YEAR — SECOND HALF

### 1

#### A WINTER MORNING — *Dramatize*



A smooth, white mound the brush-pile showed,  
A fenceless drift that once was road,  
The bridle-post an old man sat,  
With loose-flung coat and high-cocked hat.

— JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER: *Snow-Bound*.

paths	dig'ging	se vere'	fro'zen
shov'el	cold'est	mit'tens	cloth'ing

A compound word is made by joining two words. Which are the compound words in this lesson? What is a hyphen?

What two sounds may *ow* have? Give other examples.

blow	grow	how	down
slow	throw	plow	crowd

NOTE: Read the Suggestions to Teachers.

## 2

MY DEAR HELEN,

I felt very unhappy after you drove off yesterday. When you are at home, although I cannot talk to you, I understand every word you say. Now that your dear mother has taught me to print, I shall be able to say a great many things to you. I seldom cry over anything unless it is "spilled milk." Many a time Josiah has knocked over that blue saucer of mine and when you thought I had had a nice breakfast of milk, I had nothing in the world but flies. I know when you come home you will get a better dish for me.

Your loving Pussy

— H. H.: *Letters from a Cat* (Adapted).

Imagine you are Helen and answer this letter.

## 3

bought	ear'ly	nurse	spent
use'ful	ris'ing	cit'y	at'tic
sew'ing	bur'den	ill'ness	dust'y
in stead'	car'ried	ab'sent	im ag'ine
ma chine'	prompt'ly	care'ful	pleas'ure

Pronounce carefully :

are (är)	for (ôr)	hun'dred (drĕd)	well (ĕ)
of (öv)	men (ĕ)	fore'head (ö)	once (wŭns)
was (wŏz)	just (ŭ)	um brel'la (3 syl.)	from (ö)
been (bĭn)	poor (ōō)	sud'den ly (den)	wash (ö)
get (ĕ)	off'ten (of'n)	Feb'ru a ry (rŭ)	clothes (thz)

What two sounds may oo have? Give other examples.

good	shook	moon	broom
wool	foot	tool	goose

## 4

knew	quilt	done	used
just	fan'cy	ver'y	which
read'y	piece	well	of'ten
swept	whole	aunt	niece
cham'ber	wom'en	un'cle	neph'ew

## 5

"Do you know, Grace," said my brother, "that if you should go to the end of the rainbow, you would find there purses filled with money, and great pots of gold and silver?"

"Is it truly so?" I asked.

"Truly so," he answered.

— GRACE GREENWOOD: *Chasing a Rainbow*.

cape	wom'an	ker'nel	slen'der
vel'vet	wom'en	beech'nut	pad'dle

## 6

rent	pair	sash	rode
know	gloves	pane	fast
sown	pear	wire	slept
grain	eat'en	screen	cra'dle
taste	trade	so'fa	in side'
bit'ter	spend	pil'low	out side'

## 7

smooth	knot	rough	col'lie
stream	forth	bark	faith'ful
course	fourth	ma'ple	al'ways

Give the sounds of *sh*, *wh* and *th* in the following words. Give other examples.

shade	white	them	both
-------	-------	------	------

## 8

As I went through the garden gap,  
 Whom should I meet but Dick Red-cap!  
 A stick in his hand, and a stone in his throat —  
 If you'll tell me this riddle, I'll give you a goat.

— A cherry.

*You'll* and *I'll* are contractions for what words?

col'or	drain	too	emp'ty
change	al low'	in vite'	buck'et
ceil'ing	sur'face	daugh'ter	shoul'der

Supply blanks using: *robins'*, *robins*, *robin's*.

The —— are eating cherries.

The —— breast is red.

All —— eggs are blue.

## 9

By and by the prince reached the castle. Everywhere he stepped, all was as still as death. He saw the horses leaning against the walls and the trees. He saw the dogs as still as stones on the ground. Every creature slept.

Then the prince passed through several rooms, where he saw many people, all asleep. At last he came to a room all adorned with gold. There lay the lovely princess. He fell upon his knees and kissed her.

— CHARLES PERRAULT: *The Sleeping Beauty* (Adapted).

What are the sounds of *ch* and *ck*? Give other examples.

child	stick	chop	brick
such	black	lunch	thick

## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

done	taste	always	smooth
pane	niece	prompt	faithful
rode	piece	lovely	machine
what	swept	throat	nothing
aunt	allow	passed	hundred
knew	grain	nephew	illness
once	paths	kernel	frozen
slept	uncle	shovel	rainbow
death	ready	sewing	surface
great	early	invite	slender
nurse	water	severe	although
would	truly	unless	carried
change	every	seldom	clothing
mound	often	useful	creature
purse	woman	saucer	daughter
world	fancy	rising	anything
bought	lesson	people	forehead
knock	bucket	pillow	imagine
reach	gloves	stitch	shoulder
whole	showed	against	pleasure
attic	taught	brother	unhappy
loose	burden	thought	several
guilt	should	careful	umbrella
there	asleep	stepped	understand
empty	screen	ceiling	breakfast
rough	absent	instead	suddenly
world	women	chamber	yesterday



## 10

He prayeth best, who loveth best  
 All things both great and small;  
 For the dear God who loveth us,  
 He made and loveth all.

— SAMUEL TAYLOR COLERIDGE: *The Ancient Mariner*.

though	tear	sure	meant
right	strip	straight	raise
could	tore	wrote	yours
would	clothes	eas'ily	tru'ly

## 11

## IN THE BEDROOM

lin'en	i'ron	toi'let	pray'er
air'ing	tow'els	mir'ror	dain'ty
cur'tain	dress'er	spot'less	com'fort
wash'stand	mat'tress	bed'stead	health'y

Write three interesting sentences, using from memory not fewer than five of the words above.

Evening red and morning gray  
Set the traveler on his way.

## 12

hour	they	break	seems
heard	know	blue	there
does	their	sug'ar	for'ty
of'ten	busi'ness	bowl	in stead'

What is the sound of *ph* and *gh* in the following words? Give other examples.

tel'e phone	cough	Ralph	rough
or'phan	laugh	el'e phant	trough

## 13

OUR FRONT HALL — *Dramatize*

wraps	pane	knock	leave
shawl	speak	cloaks	cur'tain
greet'ed	hat'rack	en'trance	um brel'la
o'ver shoes	stair'steps	door'bell	wel'come

Play that some friends come to see you on a rainy evening.  
Use not fewer than eight of the words above.

What are the sounds of *ce* and *ge* as found in the following words? Give other examples.

ice	fence	page	huge
face	bounce	sponge	hinge

## 14

A boy was once going home from school through the woods. As he went whistling along, with his books and a small tin pail with his dinner, slung on a pole at his back, he saw an oak tree lying on the ground. He soon discovered a large knot-hole in the trunk; and, boylike, peeped into it. At first he saw nothing but a little hairy bunch; but presently something began to move, and he knew he had found a squirrel's nest.



Here was a treasure for a schoolboy! There were four little baby squirrels, their eyes not yet opened, curled up together on a nice warm bed of moss, in the old oak tree.

— LYDIA M. CHILD: *The Squirrel and Her Little Ones* (Adapted).

## 15

half	dur'ing	shell	a fraid'
whole	jour'ney	beach	shad'ow
fol'low	ought	picked	clos'et
cous'in	ex cuse'	noth'ing	bot'tom
driv'ing	our selves'	re ceived'	thought

From the syllabication of the words *follow* and *bottom* make a rule for dividing words having double consonants.

## 16

short	school	dough	an'swer
walked	tar'dy	heat	writ'ten
dis'tance	hur'ried	rises	storm'y
hast'ily	rea'son	quick'ly	weath'er

## 17

It was glorious out in the country. It was summer, and the cornfields were yellow and the oats were green, and the hay had been put up in stacks in the green meadow.

On a sunny slope stood a pleasant old farmhouse, close by a deep river. Under some big burdock leaves on the bank sat a duck on her nest, waiting for her young brood to hatch; she was beginning to get tired of her task, for the little ones were a long time coming out of their shells.

— HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN: *The Ugly Duckling* (Abridged).

warm	sight	hap'py	sor'ry
lunch	watch	fam'i ly	wheth'er

What is the sound of *oy* and *oi* in the following words? Give other examples.

boy	enjoy	coin	boil
toy	oyster	noise	point

## 18

buy	ver'y	said	un truth'
says	tired	won't	a shamed'
can't	to-night'	ex pect'	quite
here	sure'ly	broad	cer'tain
meant	ei'ther	col'umns	noth'ing

## 19

"Receive," said Dear Teacher.

It was Kitty's turn. "R-e, re, c-i-e-v-e, ceive, receive," spelled Kitty.

"Wrong."

"R-e, re, c-e-i-v-e, ceive, receive," said Emmy Lou.

Dear Teacher's cheeks were as pink as Emmy Lou's as she led Emmy Lou to receive the medal. She held Emmy Lou's hand through it all.

— G. M. MARTIN: *Emmy Lou* (Abridged).

bus'y.	raise	hear	built
hur'ry	mon'ey	read	since
peo'ple	e nough'	sto'ries	chim'ney

## 20

A STITCH IN TIME — *Dramatize*

sew	hole	tape	baste	thread
patch	seam	spools	neat'ly	flan'nel
thim'ble	stitch	but'ton	scis'sors	rap'id ly
ma chine'	nee'dles	cush'ion	mus'lin	o ver cast'

What are the sounds of *ou* in the following words? Give other examples.

house	ground	coun'try	young
shout	found	cou'ple	trou'ble

## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

buy	can't	sorry	straight
led	could	closet	journey
own	wraps	shadow	certain
they	wrong	summer	receive
bowl	ought	surely	whether
hole	quite	prayer	thimble
says	raise	during	weather
tear	shawl	airing	ashamed
does	since	afraid	columns
eyes	wrote	either	entrance
hear	young	neatly	treasure
hour	yours	toilet	whistling
knot	hatch	towels	mattress
iron	found	mirror	business
seam	medal	excuse	scissors
seem	linen	muslin	healthy
said	lying	meadow	easily
their	hurry	comfort	together
watch	dinner	curtain	quickly
won't	dainty	cushion	traveler
break	forty	to-night	sometimes
built	stitch	waiting	ourselves
baste	though	family	presently
beach	cousin	flannel	cornfields
busy	stairs	driving	discovered
sugar	cloaks	welcome	hurried
instead	bottom	bedstead	distance

## FOURTH YEAR — FIRST, HALF

### 1

#### A LOAF OF BREAD — *Dramatize*



rye	waste	heat	lard
meal	yeast	wheat	watch
slice	dough	ov'en	sponge
flour	stirred	fresh	bis'cuit
knead	ris'ing	loaves	gra'ham

What are the five words which have *ea* in them? Give its sound in these words. Ask another question about phonetics.

Add *s* to the words given below. What difference does it make in their meaning? See Spelling Rule I on page iv.

boy	song	book	les'son
bridge	shoe	broth'er	ap'ple

NOTE: Read the Suggestions to Teachers.

## 2

## DRIVING HOME THE COWS

They drive home the cows from the pasture,  
 Up through the long, shady lane,  
 Where the quail whistles loud in the wheat fields  
 That are yellow with ripening grain.

— HANNAH KROUT: *Little Brown Hands.*

clo'ver	fra'grant	calves	driv'ing
milk'ing	farm'yard	pa'tient	ev'en ing

## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Re-write using the abbreviations: *in.*, *ft.*, *yd.* and *cts.*

I bought 18 inches of velvet ribbon. This was  $\frac{1}{2}$  — or  $1\frac{1}{2}$  —. It cost me 75 —.

## 3

stitch	their	there
nev'er	while	lin'ing

Where — is a will — is a way.

Make hay — the sun shines.

A — in time saves nine.

Every cloud has a silver —.

— put off till to-morrow what can be done to-day.

ad vise'	bare	fond	loss
to'wards	shiv'er	cares	spread
ev'er y bod y	branch'es	moth'er	burned

Add *s* to each of the following words. Make a rule for forming the plural of nouns ending in *y* preceded by *e*. See Spelling Rule I on page iv.

tur'key	val'ley	trol'ley	chim'ney
---------	---------	----------	----------

## 4

The grapes are hanging in heavy, purple clusters. The sun has warmed them through and through, and made them sweet to the very heart. Oh, how delicious they are, and how beautiful they look, heaped up in the tall baskets.

— JANE ANDREWS: *Seven Little Sisters*.

From this paragraph copy five words, each of which means more than one.

own	eas'ily	praise	lead
worst	de cide'	al'ways	aisle
en'e my	sel'dom	hon'es ty	vis'it or

Pronounce carefully :

blue (u)	er'rand (ēr'rand)	pi an'o (i)
tune (u)	to'wards (tō'erdz)	be cause' (kəz)
knew (nū)	e lev'en (3 syl.)	pump'kin (mp)
kept (t)	ev'er y (3 syl.)	veg'e ta ble (4 syl.)

## 5

## THE DOG AND HIS SHADOW

mouth	smooth	shad'ow	wa'ter
piece	stream	an oth'er	wis'er
meat	plank	car'ry ing	mir'ror
stol'en	cross'ing	greed'i ly	dropped

Write the story, using not fewer than ten of the words above.

Supply blanks. Formulate a rule for making the plural of nouns ending in *y* preceded by a consonant. See Spelling Rule III on page iv.

lil'y	lil'ies	po'ny	—	ber'ry	—
la'dy	—	sto'ry	—	fac'to ry	—



## 6

ON CIRCUS DAY — *Dramatize*

tent	pea'nuts
crowd	saw'dust
clown	tick'et
booth	pop'corn
ze'bra	pic'tures
o'val	el'e phant
pa rade'	lem on ade'
trained	sign'boards

If all the world were apple-pie,  
 And all the sea were ink,  
 And all the trees were bread and  
 cheese,

What should we have to drink?  
 — MOTHER GOOSE.

## 7

They made a boat out of a newspaper, and put the Tin Soldier in the middle of it, and he sailed down the gutter. The paper boat rocked up and down and the Tin Soldier trembled; but he never changed countenance and looked straight before him, and shouldered his musket.

— HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN: *The Tin Soldier*.

coil	plank	twelve	shelf
un wind'	hatch'et	e lev'en	screw

8

road	strip	dur'ing	fresh
brought	stripe	stayed	in hale'
mes'sage	hoped	shel'ter	dis ease'
who ev'er	hopped	be neath'	pre vent'
re turned'	hop'ing	show'ers	breathe

## 9

long	bathe	a mong'	ze'ro
a go'	an'kle	be tween'	naught
a'ble	for'ty	coarse	suit
a bout'	gal'lons	lin'en	clothes
path	con tain'	o mit'	sneeze
a long'	hon'ey	prob'lem	pep'per
bor'der	shawl	bleach	flock
pan'sies	scar'let	mus'lin	chick'ens

A little Belgian girl sent the following letter to some unknown friends in America out of gratitude for the help that they had sent. Around the edge of the letter she drew a design and colored it with the Belgian colors. Some one has probably been kind to you. Write that person a letter of thanks.

TAMISE, BELGIUM

November 2, 1915

DEAR KIND FRIENDS,

Never before in my life have I written a letter to the far-away America, but now that our great benefactors and best friends live there I do it so gladly. I thank you with all my heart for the good little beans that you have sent. Oh, how I like to eat them ! I am always happy when I see that mother is preparing something with American beans and bacon.

Gratefully,

IRENE VAN LEMMENS

Write the plural of each of the following nouns :

fly	cit'y	dai'sy	pen'ny
lil'y	val'ley	po'ny	trol'ley
tur'key	sto'ry	chim'ney	ber'ry

## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

ink	dough	musket	message
rye	knead	brought	hatchet
bare	flour	clover	peanuts
burn	sponge	enemy	tremble
lard	spread	parade	whistle
coil	shady	stolen	prevent
lead	stayed	ticket	clusters
heat	stream	purple	crossing
loss	never	graham	fragrant
loud	calves	decide	whoever
meal	praise	dropped	returned
meat	stripe	gutter	honesty
waste	twelve	unwind	branches
wheat	rocked	inhale	disease
mouth	cheese	lining	shelter
oval	heaped	eleven	visitor
aisle	sailed	showers	snapping
plank	warmed	milking	lemonade
yeast	hopped	baskets	delicious
screw	loaves	bearing	greedily
brave	advise	pasture	ripening
cares	breathe	soldier	signboard
shelf	middle	towards	newspaper
worst	shiver	patient	carrying
crowd	stirred	beneath	everybody
slice	coarse	biscuit	between
oven	rising	gallons	army

## 10

A peach and an apple once quarreled as to which was the fairer fruit. They talked so loudly that a blackberry from the next hedge overheard them. "Come," said the blackberry, "we are all friends; pray let us have no trouble among ourselves."

wife	fa'ther	sis'ter	aunt
hus'band	moth'er	broth'er	un'cle
daugh'ter	cous'in	neph'ew	niece

## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

oz. ounce (ounces) Co. company No. number  
bbl. barrel (barrels) R. R. railroad U. S. United States

## 11

The mug of cider simmered slow,  
The apples sputtered in a row  
And close at hand, the basket stood  
With nuts from brown October's wood.

— JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER: *Snow-Bound*.

mince'meat	wal'nuts	din'ing	sauce
pleas'ure	pump'kin	tur'key	des sert'
rel'a tives	ap'pe tite	cel'er y	hol'i day
cran'ber ries	grand'moth er	dough'nuts	No vem'ber

Write the conversation that took place between the nutcracker and the carving knife after the Thanksgiving dinner. Use from memory not fewer than five of the words above.

Supply blanks. How do nouns ending in *f* or *fe* form the plural? See Spelling Rule I on page iv.

loaf	loaves	half	halves	calf	calves
leaf	—	thief	—	life	—

## 12

## THE CHRISTMAS STOCKING

For he who loves a little child,  
Has Christmas all the year.

pair	width	length	can'vas	pur'chase
sole	un tie'	tanned	leath'er	whole'sale
size	ty'ing	up'pers	pat'tern	sales'man
vamp	re'tail	lin'ing	calf'skin	fac'to ries
shoes	sam'ple	deal'er	sen'si ble	com'fort a ble

A boy's shoe peeps out of a Christmas stocking and finds a girl's slipper doing the same thing. Write what they say to each other, using from memory not fewer than five of the words above.

## 13

ly'ing	stream	rope	va'por
cat'tle	boul'der	hemp	col lect'
bak'er	nine'ty	yarn	brought
bar'rels	dol'lars	worth	hap'pi ness
bridge	hatch	col'or	pro vide'
bath'ing	tur'keys	dy'ing	veg'e ta bles
fail	breeze	lad'der	yel'low
ex'er cise	branches	re place'	dan'de li on

## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Dr. Johnson sometimes writes his name as Albert Johnson, M.D. (doctor of medicine). His office hours are from 9 to 11 A.M. (morn-ing) and from 2 to 4 P.M. (afternoon). If you wish to send a letter to Doctor Johnson address him :

P. O. Box No. 46

What do *P. O.* and *No.* mean?

Address an envelope to your father.

## 14

un a'ble	gar'ret	pearl	roost
es cape'	bu'reau	di'a mond	pig'eon
jus'tice	silk'en	de lay'	mus'cle
scorch	this'tle	re sult'	strained
pow'der	del'i cate	ac'ci dent	ex'er cise

## 15

Several years ago I spent the winter in Norway. As I went through the country I noticed that a tall pole was fastened to the roof of every barn, and on this a bunch of wheat was tied. What do you think this was done for? A lady told me that these sheaves were always put up at Christmas for the birds. "Each year," said she, "the old sheaf is taken down, and a fresh one put up in its place." Is it not a pretty custom? The birds have a Christmas tree all to themselves.

— *Anonymous.*

guard	us'ing	rolled	sound
tongue	e nough'	quick'ly	ech'oes

## 16

Then Bob proposed: "A merry Christmas to us all, my dears; God bless us," which all the family reëchoed. "God bless us every one," said Tiny Tim, the last of all.

— CHARLES DICKENS: *A Christmas Carol.*

peace	frost'y	sto'ries	sim'ple
earth	i'ci cle	begged	di'et
mes'sage	spar'kling	choic'est	ill'ness

These nouns form their plurals irregularly:

man	goose	tooth	mouse	wom'an	child
men	geese	teeth	mice	wom'en	chil'dren

## 17

## IN THE KITCHEN

stew	steam	pride	broil
o'dors	or'der	ba'sin	cel'lar
fau'cet	buck'et	pan'try	clos'ets
ket'tle	clean'ly	kitch'en	shov'el
gar'bage	crock'er y	u ten'sils	cis'tern

A proud new tin basin comes to live in the kitchen. Tell what happened to it, using from memory not fewer than five of the words above.

## COMMON ABBREVIATIONS

Jan.	January	Sept.	September	N.	north
Feb.	February	Oct.	October	E.	east
Mar.	March	Nov.	November	S.	south
Aug.	August	Dec.	December	W.	west

## REVIEW OF DIFFICULT WORDS

led	new	an'y	too
lead	knew	man'y	two
road	what	much	eighth
rode	which	pear	loaf
once	their	pair	loaves
of'ten	there	on'ly	hopped
true	don't	sug'ar	breath
tru'ly	while	friend	breathe
doc'tor	to-day'	slipped	sol'dier
to'ward	ver'y	sur prise'	shoul'der
fore'head	ev'er y	Wednes'day	car'ry ing
an oth'er	pic'ture	Feb'ru a ry	be gin'ning

## 18

## THE MILLER

The miller smiled and doffed his cap,  
 "I can earn my bread," quoth he;  
 "I love my wife, I love my friend,  
 I love my children three;  
 I owe no penny I cannot pay,  
 I thank the river Dee  
 That turns the mill, that grinds the corn,  
 That feeds my babes and me."

— CHARLES MACKAY.

sprout	plow	sow	sheaf	straw
thrash	yield	shock	wheat	bushels

## 19

ware	lend	pain	re turn'
wood'en	bor'row	brave'ly	re ward'
too	failed	suf'fered	of'fered
so'ber	health	peel	e rase'
laugh'ter	stead'i ly	po ta'toes	writ'ing

## 20

soap	new	drank	rind	keen
scour	knew	wa'ter	mel'on	bleak
glove	shelf	skirt	com'ma	sprain
think	screw	clung	hy'phen	an'kle
chain	broad	vi'o let	dai'ly	pur'ple
sol'id	pi az'za	dai'sies	af ter noon'	twi'light

Supply blanks. How do nouns ending in *o*, *s*, *ch*, *sh* and *x* form the plural? See Spelling Rule I on page iv.

ech'o	ech'oes	latch	latch'es	box	box'es
to ma'to	—	dress	—	bush	—



## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

owe	odors	powder	choicest
new	order	result	suffered
diet	penny	retail	pattern
pain	sprain	return	quickly
tied	sprout	reward	delicate
wife	thrash	sheaves	crockery
sole	tongue	uppers	appetite
broil	until	sample	accident
guard	using	cistern	exercise
peace	scorch	cleanly	holiday
niece	tying	garbage	purchase
pearl	borrow	celery	laughter
sound	bureau	husband	steadily
width	canvas	icicle	wholesale
years	custom	justice	utensils
yield	dining	walnuts	sensible
scour	echoes	strained	relatives
sauce	escape	unable	factories
pride	faucet	thistle	overheard
among	garret	writing	cranberries
ankle	hyphen	offered	comfortable
comma	kettle	kitchen	toward
failed	muscle	noticed	daughter
length	pantry	quarrel	diamond
melon	pigeon	daisies	proposed
brood	cousin	twilight	doughnuts
earth	dessert	pumpkin	mincemeat

## FOURTH YEAR — SECOND HALF

### 1

#### FISHERMAN'S LUCK



Suddenly something tugged at my line and swept off with it into deep water. Jerking it up, I saw a fine pickerel.

"Uncle," I cried, "I've got a fish!"

"Not yet," said my uncle. As he spoke there was a splash in the water. I had lost my prize.

— JOHN GREENLEAF WHITTIER: *The Fish I Didn't Catch* (Abridged).

bait	sport	worm	lunch
trout	tramp	string	emp'ty
sight	re ward'	heart'y	pa'tient
wa'ry	tack'le	min'now	hol'i day
perch	boul'der	speck'led	va ca'tion

Tell a story suggested by the picture, using from memory not fewer than six of the words above.

NOTE: Read the Suggestions to Teachers.

## 2

I watch the slow flakes as they fall  
On bank and brier and broken wall ;  
Over the orchard, waste and brown,  
All noiselessly they settle down,  
Tipping the apple boughs and each  
Light quivering twig of plum and peach.

— JOHN TOWNSEND TROWBRIDGE: *Midwinter*.

en joy'	prom'ise	guests	sta'tion
un less'	to-mor'row	ar rive'	smil'ing

## 3

starve	praise	e'qual	ex cept'
pock'et	de serve'	strength	re mained'
pov'er ty	solve	break	cents
beg'ging	prob'lem	in tend'	quar'ter
neigh'bor	dif'fi cult	care'ful ly	twen'ty-five

## 4

Androclus was a poor slave who had run away from a cruel master. While he was hiding in a cave a lion came limping in, roaring with pain. The slave soon overcame his fright and pulled out a great thorn from the lion's paw. Later he was caught by his master and was ordered, for punishment, to fight a lion at the public games. How do you think the story ended?

## WORD BUILDING

cure	cured	curing	curable	solve
move	moved	moving	movable	blame

Add *ed*, *ing* and *able* to the words in the last column. What change occurs in the spelling of the original word? See Spelling Rule II on page iv.

## 5



There's a merry brown thrush sitting up in  
the tree ;

"He's singing to me! he's singing to me!"

—LUCY LARCOM.

globe	edge	cou'ple	col lect'
world	fringe	a greed'	ar'ti cles
gulf	ech'oes	muz'zle	en joy'
shore	hear'ing	in'ju ry	ex cur'sion
curb	fault	shal'low	cus'tom er
tem'per	dis grace'	chan'nel	res'tau rant

## REVIEW OF DIFFICULT WORDS

led	pane	hole	sign
lead	pain	whole	aisle
bear	tied	dough	ver'y
bare	tried	o'dor	ev'er y
sale	width	or'der	lose
sail	niece	un til'	loose
meet	piece	an'kle	loss
meat	peace	us'ing	praise
need	din'ing	breath	quite
knead	din'ner	breathe	qui'et
flour	length	dropped	sponge
flow'er	be tween'	cel'er y	stayed
sol'dier	i'ci cle	e lev'en	pur'ple
shoul'der	cous'in	car'ry ing	care'ful

## 6

He goes on Sunday to the church,  
 And sits among his boys ;  
 He hears the parson pray and preach,  
 He hears his daughter's voice,  
 Singing in the village choir,  
 And it makes his heart rejoice.

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW: *The Village Blacksmith*.

## AT CHURCH

pews	qui'et	hymn	be hav'ior
or'gan	ser'mon	an'them	ben e dic'tion
di rec'tor	min'is ter	punct'u al	con gre ga'tion

## 7

Daniel Webster was ten years old when he pleaded his first law case. His brother Ezekiel had caught a woodchuck that had been stealing corn, and wished to kill him. The boys carried the matter to their father for settlement. Daniel argued so well for the criminal that his father called out, "Zeke, Zeke, you let that woodchuck go."

un tie'	hand'ful	weath'er	though
hol'i day	per'fume	wheth'er	through
pack'age	blos'soms	busi'ness	thought

Pronounce carefully: —

i'ron (i'ŭrn)	roof (ōō)	col'umn (kōl'um)
on'ly (ōn)	creek (ē)	yel'low (yēl'ō)
won't (ō)	re'al ly (3 syl.)	rad'ish (ă)
en'gine (ĕn)	pret'ty (prĭt)	win'dow (dō)
tĭny (tĭ)	po'et ry (3 syl.)	in stead' (stĕd)

## 8

ill	ounce	worth	feath'er
too	no'bod y	friends	to geth'er

Birds of a — flock —.

A man's best — are his ten fingers.

An — of pluck is — a ton of luck.

It is an — wind that blows — good.

It is never — late — mend.

man'age	far'ther	stretch	dropped
cap'i tal	sat'is fy	be yond'	drooped
in crease'	ex am'ine	ho ri'zon	stripped

## 9

Of all the beasts he learned the language,

Learned their names and all their secrets,

How the beavers built their lodges,

Where the squirrels hid their acorns,

How the reindeer ran so swiftly,

Why the rabbit was so timid,

Talked with them whene'er he met them,

Called them "Hiawatha's Brothers."

— HENRY WADSWORTH LONGFELLOW: *The Song of Hiawatha*.

dis turb'	cu'ri ous	re tain'	in quire'
fright'ened	treas'ures	val'u a ble	wheth'er

## SOME OF OUR FRIENDS

Ma'ry	John	Cla'ra	Hen'ry
Al'ice	Phil'ip	Sa'rah	Ar'thur
Lau'ra	Har'old	Car'o line	Don'ald
Jes'sie	Charles	E liz'a beth	Sam'u el
Ra'chel	Ben'ja min	Cath'er ine	Clar'ence

## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

bait	church	stretch	blossoms
hymn	cruel	secrets	poverty
pews	organ	disturb	stealing
twig	later	deserve	satisfy
worm	wished	hiding	director
goes	tugged	manage	examine
prize	timid	perfume	horizon
choir	string	rejoice	increase
fight	starve	quarter	neighbor
solve	right	promise	excursion
sport	acorns	begging	criminal
thorn	packet	package	restaurant
tramp	public	inquire	behavior
tried	rabbit	problem	pickerel
trout	retain	weather	something
voice	sermon	village	punctual
worth	settle	handful	to-morrow
lunch	guests	farther	carefully
ounce	anthem	pleaded	daughter
peach	arrive	stripped	difficult
beasts	broken	strength	minister
boughs	except	station	quivering
caught	equal	capital	valuable
preach	enjoy	curious	overcame
quiet	drooped	straight	punishment
sight	injury	remained	twenty-five
empty	couple	customer	congregation

## 10

till	sales	or'der	for'tune
a'cre	deal'er	hab'it	rap'id ly
field	cheap	stirred	gath'ered
fault	mere'ly	vil'lage	in'stant ly
guide	bar'gain	sud'den ly	ex claimed'

## 11

When I was a child of seven years, my friends, on a holiday, filled my pockets with coppers. I went directly to a shop where they sold toys for children, and being charmed with the sound of a whistle that I met, by the way, in the hands of another boy, I voluntarily offered and gave all my money for one.

— BENJAMIN FRANKLIN: *Autobiography*.

beg'gar	bar'ber	pu'pil	ax'le
re spect'	cleanse	pri'ma ry	grease

## REVIEW OF DIFFICULT WORDS

too	or	our	of'ten
two	are	hour	tru'ly
new	ate	meet	com'ing
knew	eight	meat	hav'ing
hymn	quite	rode	sol'dier
ounce	qui'et	road	be lieve'
flour	lat'er	pear	Wednes'day
flow'er	fourth	pair	Feb'ru a ry

Write the possessive form : —

boy	man	child	Burns
boys	men	children	Longfellow

Note that *ours*, *yours*, *hers*, *its* and *theirs* have no apostrophe.



## 12

blown	peace	stooped	com'pa ny
bran'ches	re store'	re placed'	com pan'ions
strength	cour'age	cheer'ful	brav'er y
neigh'bor	nec'es sa ry	pov'er ty	pri va'tions

## 13

## IN THE PANTRY

mace	spice	pas'try	cur'rant	ce're als
dried	canned	gin'ger	peach'es	pre serves'
sieve	starch	mus'tard	pic'kles	cin'na mon
herbs	blu'ing	jel'lies	va nil'la	mac a ro'ni

The ginger and the peaches talked to each other one day in the pantry. Tell what they said, using from memory not fewer than six of the words above.

## 14

AT THE DRY GOODS STORE — *Dramatize*

clerks	style	clothes	sat'in
coun'ters	waist	mus'lins	rib'bon
un'der wear	ho'sier y	blan'ket	flan'nel
shop win'dows	ma te'ri als	broad'cloth	dis play'

## WORD ANALYSIS

## WORD BUILDING

fearless	fearful	harm	care	use	help
----------	---------	------	------	-----	------

Add *less* and *ful* to the last four words.

Supply blanks. Make a rule for adding *ed* or *ing* to words of one syllable having a short vowel. See Spelling Rule IV on page iv.

pat	patted	patting	hop	hopped	hopping
strip	—	—	drop	—	—

## 15

The army of Robert Bruce had been defeated six times, and he was hiding in a cave. He was tired and discouraged, and almost ready to give up. As he was lying there he noticed a spider try to weave her web. Over and over again she failed, but when he saw her try the seventh time he said, "I, too, will try a seventh time."

sol'dier	won'der	com'ing	dur'ing
shoul'der	wan'der	straight	an oth'er

## REVIEW OF DIFFICULT WORDS

hear	does	no	please
here	once	know	re ceive'
hole	much	there	ex pect'
whole	which	their	cer'tain
write	ver'y	un til'	noth'ing
right	ev'er y	a gain'	an oth'er

## 16

Many years ago a beautiful woman named Cornelia lived in Rome with her two sons. One day they went to visit a wealthy friend, who showed them a casket filled with shining jewels. Turning to Cornelia, the friend said, "Show me your jewels." Cornelia drew her two boys to her side and said, "These are my jewels."

smell	bough	gath'er	bou quet'
moist	sprout	crim'son	fra'grant

Add *er* and *est* to the words in the last column. What change occurs in the spelling of the original word?

hot	hot'ter	hot'test	flat
glad	glad'der	glad'dest	thin

## 17

choice	brain	age	re quest'
cur'rants	act'ive	ar'my	sam'ple
cray'on	breadth	blamed	solve
col'ored	length	re sult'	fi'nal ly
curve	scales	in crease'	com pel'
straight	in spect'	dis'tance	o be'di ence

## 18

## AN ARMY SOCK

yarn	march	en list'
toes	wea'ry	nee'dles
heel	rap'id	knit'ted
pair	trench	worst'ed
socks	France	sol'dier
purl	warmth	pack'age
gray	health	grate'ful
hole	sheared	cour'age



An army sock tells an interesting experience in a letter to the little girl who knitted it. Write the letter, using from memory not fewer than five of the words above.

## 19

apt	club	health	pour
rude	mem'ber	per'fect	li'quid
quench	dis play'	switch	a'gate
thirst	mer'chant	rail'road	mar'ble
fu'el	pur'chase	pol'ish	jerk'y
prop'er	cream'er y	fur'ni ture	mo'tion

## 20

COPENHAGEN, June 14, 1850

DEAR LITTLE MARIE:

I am in the country now as you are. It is so nice, and I have had some strawberries—large, red strawberries—with cream. Have you had any?

Yesterday I went down to the sea and sat on a rock by the shore. Presently a large white bird that they call a gull came flying along. It flew toward me, so that I fancied it would have slapped me with its wings; but, mercy on us, it said, "Mamaree!" "Why, what's the matter?" I asked. "Mama-ree!" it said again, and then of course I understood that "ma-ma-ree" meant Marie. "Oh," said I, "then you bring me a greeting from Marie, that's what it is, eh?" "Ya-ya! Ma-ma-ree," it said. It couldn't say it any better than that, for it only knew the gull language, and that is not very much like ours. "Thanks for the greeting," said I, and off flew the gull.

After that, as I was walking in the garden, a little sparrow came flying up. "I suppose you now have flown a long way?" said I. "Vit, vit" (far, far), it said. "Did you see Marie?" I asked. "Tit, tit, tit" (often, often, often), it said. "Then give my greeting to Marie, for I suppose you are going back," I said. "Lit, lit" (a little, little), it replied. If it has not come yet, it will come later on, but first I'll send you this letter. You may feed the little bird, if you like, but you must not squeeze it.

Now greet all good people, all sensible beasts, and all the pretty flowers that wither before I see them. Isn't it nice to be in the country, to paddle in the water, to eat lots of nice things, and to get a letter from

Your sweetheart,

HANS CHRISTIAN ANDERSEN

Imagine you are Marie and answer this letter.

## SPELLING MATCH WORDS

said	course	wonder	finally
till	fancy	beggar	respect
mace	grease	bargain	bravery
drew	habit	bouquet	cereals
acre	mercy	poverty	coppers
army	satin	couldn't	cheerful
axle	starch	courage	company
blown	almost	crimson	counters
cheap	barber	current	hosiery
dried	bluing	flowers	restored
fault	charmed	fortune	vanilla
guide	cleanse	jellies	cinnamon
herbs	coming	blanket	directly
moist	defeat	branches	preserves
sieve	gather	mustard	exclaimed
style	ginger	peaches	neighbor
until	isn't	pickles	broadcloth
waste	merely	receive	instantly
weave	strength	replace	macaroni
which	pastry	replied	understood
whole	ribbon	respect	underwear
being	squeeze	suppose	companions
canned	stopped	wealthy	discourage
clerks	stooped	weather	materials
waist	wander	whether	necessary
fuel	display	purchase	privations
choice	perfect	increase	voluntarily









